Supplementary Figure 1 Controls for effectiveness of sensory deprivation. ***A***, Upon early naris occlusion deprived bulbs showed a significant reduction in the density of $BrdU^+$ cells in the granule cell layer when compared to the non-deprived bulb in the same animal (expressed as the ratio of the density of $BrdU^+$ cells in the granule cell layer of the deprived bulb over the non-deprived bulb, significance was indicated by an asterisk if $p<0.05$, n=4-7 brains per time point, *t*-test). ***B***, For adult rats expressing both NaChBac and PSDG (M*psdg:2A:nachbac*), upon naris occlusion deprived bulbs showed a significant reduction in the density of $BrdU^+$ cells in the granule cell layer when compared to the non-deprived bulb in the same animal (expressed as the ratio of the density of $BrdU^+$ cells in the granule cell layer of the deprived bulb over the non-deprived bulb, significance was indicated by an asterisk if $p<0.05$, n=4-6 brains per time point, *t*-test). ***C***, Effectiveness of sensory deprivation after synaptic development was tested by a reduced expression of c-fos in the granule cell layer and tyrosine hydroxylase in the glomerular layer. The picture shows typical sections from both bulbs of a rat with naris occlusion (n=5 brains, scale bar = 400 μm). ***D***, $SypG^+$ clusters were predominatly found in spines of adult-born GCs at 28 d.p.i. (scale bar = 10 μm) ***E***, A non-conducting pore mutant of NaChBac did not change glutamatergic input synapse development. Scatter plot and mean density of $PSDG^+$ clusters (clusters/μm) in dendritic domains of new control or a non-conducting pore mutant of NaChBac, *E*191*K* NaChBac-expressing GCs (black and red circles, respectively) born in adult at 28 d.p.i.. The different dendritic domains were (from top) distal, proximal and basal domain. No significant differences were detected (*t*-test).